



## TITLE (Cambria 14 pt., Bold)

The title should be informative and written both briefly and clearly. It should not be ambiguous or open to multiple interpretations. The discussion's issues must be clearly defined. The beginning word is written in capital letters and symmetrically. The title does not contain any uncommon abbreviations. Write the title in a maximum of 25 words, using a 14pt font and bolding the selection.

**First Author** <sup>[1]</sup>, **Second Author** <sup>[2]</sup>, **Third Author** <sup>[3]</sup>, **Next Author (if any)** <sup>[4]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> First Author's Affiliation, City, and State

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<sup>[4]</sup> Next Author's Affiliation, City, and State (if any)

## HISTORY ABSTRACT

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| Received  | The Abstract section should be typed in Cambria and have a font     |
| .....     | size of 12 pt, while the number of words should be around           |
| Revised   | 200-250. The abstract should be typed concisely and composed of     |
| .....     | a problem statement, method, scientific findings, and implications. |
| Accepted  | The abstract should only be typed in one paragraph. Keywords are    |
| .....     | at least 3 words and maximum of 5 words using the font Cambria      |
| Published | 12 pt.  |
| .....     |   |

## KEYWORDS

First keyword,  
Second keyword,  
Third keyword,  
Fourth keyword,  
Fifth keyword.

**Citation in APA Style:** ..... (2025). ..... Diwan:  
Jurnal Bahasa dan Sastra Arab, 17(1). ..... XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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The body of the article (**INTRODUCTION, METHOD, RESULT, DISCUSSION, AND CONCLUSION**) should be between 4.000-6.000 words, 1-spaced, and 12-point *Cambria* font.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of the INTRODUCTION section, as the word indicates, is to provide readers with an introductory background to the study and, hence, to smoothly lead into a description of the methods employed in the current investigation. The introduction must, therefore, contain (shortly and consecutively) a general background of the problem the authors investigate. It should give readers enough information to understand and consider the authors' specific objectives within a larger theoretical framework or broader relevant discussion. While placing the current work in a wider context, authors should clearly state the current research's position among previous relevant research(es) in the literature review (state of the art) as the basis of the brand-new research questions.

The scientific article format does not allow for the writing down of references as in the research report. The literature review should showcase the brand-new scientific article. Besides, all background information gathered from other sources must, of course, be appropriately cited so that the current research's novelty, originality, and state-of-the-art are known. In the final part of the introduction, the purpose of the article should be stated, as well as its basic argument or hypothesis. The length of the INTRODUCTION section is 15%-20% of the total manuscript.

## **METHOD**

The Method section contains enough information to enable the readers to understand what was practically done. Avoid giving too long a conceptual explanation about what a particular method, approach, or research type means. Instead, accentuate the explanation of how the data was obtained, coded, and analyzed. This chapter is also the space in which the authors, if necessary, can explain reasons for choosing any specific theoretical framework for their current research. The length of the METHOD section is 5%-10% of the total manuscript.

## **RESULT**

The results of the study contain exposure to the results of data analysis. Describe the study's results according to the objectives/problems studied and the procedures outlined in the methods section. The results of the data analysis presented are in the form of patterns, characteristics, statistical analysis, hypothesis testing, and others, according to the research characteristics. Include the necessary tables, diagrams, drawings, or quotations so that the visualization of the research results is easy for the reader to understand. The length of the RESULT section is more than 40% of the total manuscript. Using the following system, the RESULT sections can be organized into subheadings.

### **Subheading 1**

## Subheading 2

## Subheading 3

## Subheading 4

For tables, the title size is 12, and the content size is 10. Subsequently, the tables are numbered throughout the article, and the title is written above the table (see Table 1, for example).

*Table 1. Types of Transitivity Process in the Speeches of King Salman*

| No     | Process     | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| 1      | Material    | 42        | 44.6%      |
| 2      | Mental      | 17        | 18.1%      |
| 3      | Verbal      | 23        | 24.5%      |
| 4      | Relational  | 9         | 9.6%       |
| 5      | Behavioural | 3         | 3.2%       |
| 6      | Existential | 0         | 0%         |
| Amount |             | 94        | 100%       |

For figures, the title size is 10, and the content size (if any) is 10. Subsequently, number the figures throughout your article, and write the title below each figure (see Figure 1 for example).



*Figure 1. Visual Evidence Strategy in al-Hakirz al-Muslimun Hactivism Discourse*

## DISCUSSION

The discussion is the most critical aspect of the entire research section and should be given the most space. The discussion elucidates the significance of the described research results. What does the analysis of the data generated in the results section mean? This part of the discussion is the most essential part of the article, so the author is asked to provide a complete and clear discussion. The discussion should show the novelty and significant findings of the research conducted. The discussion was carried out by (1) interpreting research findings, (2) integrating findings in the structure of

science, (3) revealing new findings (new theories or modifications of existing theories), and (4) explaining the implications of findings in theory and practical terms. Use the latest research results from reputable journals to discuss the study's findings. The length of DISCUSSION section is between 10-20 % of the total length of the article.

## **CONCLUSION**

Instead of replicating any part from the Abstract or Result and Discussion section, this part states what the authors think the data implies and means, and, as such, should relate directly back to the problem/question of the article concerning the broader discussion of the theme. Limitations of the current study and suggestions for further relevant research should also be mentioned here. This section should neither offer any reasons for those particular conclusions, as it should have been presented in the Discussion section. By only looking at the Introduction and Conclusions sections, a reader should have a good idea of what the researcher has investigated, discovered, and contributed, even though the details would not be known. The conclusion length is a maximum of 5% of the total manuscript length.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Authors might express appreciation and gratitude for physical and moral help during the article's writing process, from data compilation to publication. This is valid for individuals and institutions, such as respondents or funding providers.

## **AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS**

Specify the contribution of each author of your manuscript. A distinction is made between several contributions: conceived and designed the analysis; collected the data; contributed data or analysis tools; performed the analysis; wrote the paper; translated and proofread the paper. For each author of your manuscript, please indicate the types of contributions the author has made. An author may have made more than one type of contribution. If an author has made a contribution not covered by the five predefined contribution types, please provide a statement summarizing the contribution.

## **REFERENCES**

The manuscript must have at least 30 references (80% of them are from primary sources/reputable academic journals) accessible to everyone. At least 80% of references were published in the past 10 years. Authors are responsible for ensuring that the information in each reference is complete and accurate. All references should be cited within the text; otherwise, these references will be automatically removed. When writing a bibliography, use a reference manager application such as Mendeley using the APA Style 7<sup>th</sup> Edition.

## **AUTHORS' SHORT BIODATA**

Insert a short biodata of the authors (max 60 words per author). See the example below.

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